The Analysis on the Lexicalization Patterns of Motion Verbs in Chaoshan Dialect

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Abstract

The motion verbs: 走 tsau2 'run' and 行 kian5 'walk' in Chaoshan dialect were analyzed and compared to Ancient Chinese and Modern Chinese in this research. We used Leonard Talmy's lexicalization patterns to examine eight path verbs that collocate with this set of motion verbs respectively. The analysis shows that the verbs in Chaoshan dialect, 走 tsau2 'run' and 行 kian5 'walk', are semantically similar to Ancient Chinese but syntactically more inclined to Modern Chinese. It can be concluded that the semantics of Chaoshan dialect preserves ancient meanings well, while the syntax doesn't keep the structure of Ancient Chinese anymore. Whereas, the syntax of Chaoshan dialect is evolving in the direction of Modern Chinese

Keywords— Applied Linguistic, Chaoshan Dialect, Lexicalization Patterns, Motion verbs

I. INTRODUCTION

According to Leonard Talmy [1,2,3], languages show two lexicalization patterns based on macro-events: Satellite framing and Verb framing. Ancient Chinese is classified into verb framing, while Modern Chinese is classified into satellite framing [4]. When depicting displacement events, 'Path' is a crucial component. The word 'path' is a compound, and path verbs are words that represent both the displacement and the way of displacement. (e.g., 上 *shàng* 'up', 下 *xià* 'down', 进 *jìng* 'into', 入 *rù* 'in', 回 *húi* 'back', 去 *qù* 'to', 过 *guò* 'over') Convergent verbs are often used to complement the way and result of the previous action in Chinese, such as 'back' 回 *xuəi²* in 'run back home' 跑回家 *phau²xʷəi²tɕa¹*, which is a path verb, and 'run' 跑 *phau²*, which is a verb of modal. The current research using Talmy's framework mainly study the motion verbs, focusing on the comparison on different languages (e.g., Chinese, English, Japanese as well as other languages in the literature), the comparison between English and Chinese and the perspective of Ancient Chinese and Modern Chinese [5,6]. Although Wenzhou dialect has been analyzed in lexicalizing motion events and their collocational use, it is seldom used to study the motion verbs from the perspective of Chinese dialect [7].

Chaoshan dialect, also known as 'Teochew dialect', is a branch of Min dialect, which is one of the ten major Chinese dialects groups [8]. It is said that Chaoshan dialect which is influenced by Chaoshan culture is one of the most conversative Chinese dialect, as it preserves the features from Ancient Chinese which have been lost in some of other dialects of Chinese. As it mentioned by Swedish sinologists Gobenheim, Chaoshan dialect is the most ancient and special Chinese dialectal sounds [9]. In addition to the phonetic and phonological features, Chaoshan dialect also retains a great number of the original meaning of Ancient Chinese in grammar and vocabulary, which is worthy of study. The study used the verbs, such as 过 *kue⁴* 'cross', 摆 *pai²* 'put', 卖 *poi⁷* 'sell', in 'analysis of verb overlap + complement'

structure in Chaoshan dialect. However, it examined few motion verbs [10].

In this study, we choose two typical motion verbs: 走 *tsau²* 'run' and 行 *kian⁵* 'walk'. The semantics and usage of this group of verbs differ between Chaoshan and Modern Chinese. For example, in Chaoshan dialect, the meanings of 走 *tsau²* 'run' and 行 *kian⁵* 'walk' correspond to the Mandarin words 跑 *phau²* 'run' and 走 *tsəu³* 'walk' respectively. In Chaoshan, the meaning of this group of verbs is much closer to that of Ancient Chinese. Furthermore, the collocations of this set of verbs diverge from those in Ancient and Modern Chinese. Therefore, this paper examines two motion verbs: 走 *tsau²* 'run' and 行 *kian⁵* 'walk' and eight path verbs which collocate with these two motion verbs, comparing to Ancient Chinese and Modern Chinese. On the one hand, this paper may expand the study of lexicalization theory from the dialect's distinctive perspective; on the other, it can deepen the study of the Chinese language and compensate for the absence of research on the Chaoshan dialect, which has some research value and relevance.

II. ANALYSIS OF THE MOTION VERBS IN CHAOSHAN DIALECT

A. The Motion Verb 走 *tsau²* 'run'

In Ancient Chinese, the motion verb 走 *tsəu³* 'run' meant to travel with great speed. It is said that 走 *tsəu³* 'run' equals to 趨 *tɕy¹* 'trend' [11]. In Jinwen characters (bronzeware script found on Chinese ritual bronzes made during the Western Zhou Dynasty and the Spring and Autumn Period), it is the shape of a man swinging his arms and running. In Chaoshan dialect, this verb can be summarized as "running fast" according to the New Teochew Sound Dictionary [12]. This shows that the meaning of this verb in Chaoshan dialect is basically the same as that of the ancient pre-Qin period, which means 'to run quickly'. In general, 走*tsau²* in Chaoshan dialect is roughly equivalent to 跑 *pǎo* 'run' in Modern Chinese. The meaning of the word is quite different

between Chaoshan dialect and Modern Chinese, and also there are differences in specific usage.

B. Syntactic collocation of "走" in ancient Chinese

The word 走 *tsau²* means 'to run' in Chaoshan, which is consistent with the meaning of 'walk' in ancient Chinese in the pre-Qin period. The meaning of 走 was changed to 'walk' after the Ming Dynasty, so we looked up the occurrence of the word 走 in ancient texts before the Ming Dynasty.

（1）"齐侯驾，将走邮棠。"（《左传》）

qí hóu jià, jiāng zǒu yóu táng

tɕʰi²xou² tɕia⁴ tɕiaŋ¹ tsou³ iou² tʰaŋ2

The Marquis of Qi is driving and will go to the Postang. (*Zuo Zhuan, late archaic Chinese*).

（2）"有一人从桥下走出，乘舆马惊。" （《史记·张释之冯唐列传》）

Yǒu yī rén cóng qiáo xià zǒu chū, chéng yú mǎ jīng

iou³ i⁴ ren² tsʰoŋ² tɕʰiao²ɕia⁴ tʂʰu¹ tʂʰeŋ² y² ma³ tɕiŋ¹

A man came out from under the bridge and frightened the horses of the carriage (*Historical records: Zhang Shi Zhi's biographies of Feng Tang*)

As we can see, in ancient Chinese the modal verb 走'run'is generally used alone, usually directly with an object such as place, as in example (1); however, there are also cases where the modal verb "to go" is used together with other path verbs, as in (2). In general, the meaning of 走 tsau2 in ancient Chinese, especially in the pre-Qin period, is basically the same as that in Chaoshan dialect, but it is less often used in conjunction with path verbs, but directly with way verbs or road verbs to indicate the path and displacement.

C. The Syntactic Collocation of 走 *tsau²* 'run'

We analyzed a vast amount of corpus, and discovered that the semantics of 走 *tsau²* in Chaoshan dialect are similar to those in ancient Chinese. However, there are syntactic collocation discrepancies. In ancient Chinese, 走 can be used with a direct object, as in (1),

but not in Chaoshan dialect. 走 is used with a vast number of different morphemes in Chaoshan dialects. According to the definition of path verb, the verb is followed by a directed complement, which is also known as a path verb.

After organizing the corpus, we discovered eight path verbs that are frequently used after 走 *tsau²*, including 来 *lai²* 'come', 过 *kwo⁵* 'pass', 去 *tɕy⁴* 'go', 入 *ʑu⁴* 'enter', 出 *tɕu¹* 'out', 到 *tau⁴* 'arrive', 起 *tɕi³* 'rise', 落 *luo⁴* 'fall'.

● *The Path Morpheme 来 lai² 'come'*

In Chaoshan dialect, the collocation of 走 *tsau²* 'run' is generally in the form of 'modal verb + path verb', while 来 *lai²* 'come' does not follow the preceding modal verb. However, it is immediately followed by the word 走 *tsau²* 'run' as in example (3).

By looking at the examples in (3), we can see that although the use of 走 *tsau²* still follows the principle of "modal verb + path verb", the modal verb and path verb are not close together, for example, (3a) is " '走run' + '了had' + 'N' + '来come'", the path verb "来come" can be put at the end of the sentence, but cannot be used together as in (4b).In addition, in Chaoshan, the auxiliary "had", which indicates completion, generally follows the modal verb 走tsau² , but not the path verb 来 *lai²* , as in (3c).

The comparison between (3) and (4) shows the difference in the use of the path verb in Chaoshan dialect and Standard Mandarin. The modal verb and the path verb can be used in Chaoshan without being close together, but not in Mandarin, as in (4b); secondly, In Chaoshan, the auxiliary "了 *liou³*" is followed by the modal verb "走", while in Mandarin it is followed by the path verb "来", as in (4a).

（3） Chaoshan dialect

a.学校里底走了只狗来。

xag⁸ xau⁶ lai⁵ toi² tsao² liou² tɕah⁴ kao⁴ lai⁵

School inside runs +AUX+a dog+(lai³) come.

A dog runs into school.

b.*学校里底走来了只狗。

xag⁸ xau⁶ lai⁵ toi² tsao² lai⁵liou² tɕah⁴ kao⁴

School inside runs +(lai³) come+AUX+a dog.

c.*学校里底走只狗来了。

xag⁸ xau⁶ lai⁵ toi² tsao² tɕah⁴ kao⁴lai⁵liou²

（4） Standard Mandarin

a. 学校里跑来了只狗

xué xiào lǐ pǎo lái le zhī gǒu

ɕue²ɕiao⁴ li³ pʰao³lai² le³ tʂi¹ kou³

School inside runs+(lai2) come+AUX a dog.

b.*学校里跑了一只狗来。

xué xiào lǐ pǎole zhī gǒu lái

ɕue²ɕiao⁴ li³ pʰao³ le³ tʂi¹ kou³lai²

● *The Path Morpheme 去kʰe³*

In Standard Mandarin, the path verbs 去 *tɕʰu⁴* 'to' and 回*xui²* 'back' are relative to each other in terms of physical place movement. 去 'to' denotes a movement from the speaker's current location to a new physical location, but 回 'back'denotes a return to a location and is frequently employed in phrases. These two path verbs are not employed entirely in Chaoshan dialect. When combined with the modal verb 走 *tsau²*, one is substituted for the other, as shown in the example below. According to (5a) and (5b), the path verbs used in Chaoshan dialect for 'go to the room' and 'go back to the room' are both 去 *kʰe³* 'to'. The verb 去 *kʰe³* can mean either 'to go' or 'to go back'. According to (6a) and (6b), Chaoshan dialect can use the form 'modal verb + path verb + object' directly, whereas Mandarin cannot. When expressing the idea of going somewhere, it is sufficient to use the modal or path verb alone.

（5） Chaoshan dialect

a.伊人走去房间哦。

i¹ naŋ⁵ tsau² kʰe³ paŋ⁵ koin¹ o³

He runs+（*kʰe³*）to+ room already

He runs into the room.

b.伊人走回房间哦。

i¹ naŋ⁵ tsau² xue² paŋ⁵ koin¹ o³

He runs+（*xue²*）back+room already

He runs into the room.

（6） Standard Mandarin

a.他跑到房间了。

tā pǎo dào fáng jiān le

tʰa¹pʰao³ tao⁴ faŋ²tɕian¹ le

He runs +(*tau⁴*) to+ room+AUX

He runs into the room.

b.他跑到房间**去了**。

tā pǎo dào fáng jiān qù le

tā pǎo dào fáng jiān tɕʰ*le*

tʰa¹pʰao³ tao⁴ faŋ²tɕian¹ tɕʰu⁴ *le*

He runs room+(*tɕʰu⁴*) to+AUX

● *The Path Morpheme* 过*kue⁴*

The word 到 *gao³* 'arrive' can be followed by the object of the place, as in (7a), where the word 走到 'walk to' is followed by 'where' to ask where to run to. In addition, when used together with 去 *kʰe³* 'go', the structure is 'subject + modal verb + path verb 1 + object + path verb 2', as in (7b). In Mandarin, when there are two path verbs, the second path verb 去 *tɕʰuo* 'go' must be followed by an object, as in (8).

（7） Chaoshan dialect

a.汝爱走到底块？

le³ ain³ tsau² kao³ ti⁷ ko³

You want run+（*kao³*）arrive where

Where are you running to？

b.汝做尼走到这远**去**？

le³ tso³ ni⁵ tsao² kao³ tɕio² xŋ⁶ kʰe³

You why run+（*kao³*）arrive this far (*kʰe³*) go

Why did you run all the way here?

（8） Standard Mandarin

你为**什么**跑到这**么**远**去**上班？

nǐ wèi shen me pǎo dào zhè me yuǎn qù shàng bān

ni3 uei4ʂen2me pʰao³tao⁴ tʂe⁴ me iuan³ tɕʰu⁴ ʂaŋ⁴ pan¹

You why run+(*tao⁴*) arrive this far+ (*tɕʰu⁴*) to+work?

Why did you run so far to walk?

● *The Path Morpheme* 入*zib⁸ and* 出*tshuk⁴*

入'in' and 出'out' are also a pair of path verbs with opposite concepts of physical position movement. When 'walking into' and 'walking out' of a place in Chaoyang dialect, 'in' and 'out', a pair of antisense path verbs, are often used, such as (9); While Standard Mandarin tends to use 进 *jìn*, and the syntactic collocation of the two is almost the same.

（9） Chaoshan dialect

a.伊人走**入**房内哦。

i¹ naŋ⁵ tsau² zib⁸ paŋ⁵ koin³ o⁷

He ran+（*zib⁸*）in+ room already

He has already run into the room.

b.伊人走**出**房间**哦**。

i¹ naŋ⁵ tsau² tshuk⁴ paŋ⁵ koin³ o⁷

He ran+（*tshuk⁴*）out+ room already

He has already run out of the room.

● *The Path Morpheme* 起*gi² and*落*lo⁷*

In Chaoshan dialect, 起 *gi²* 'up' and 落 *lo⁷* 'down' are the path verbs of moving vertically in physical position when combined with the verb of 走 'go'. In sentence (10), 起 *gi²* is used to indicate ascending vertically. Besides, 去 *kʰe³* 'go' can also be used, such as (11), indicating running to a certain place.

（10） Chaoshan dialect

伊人走**起**公交。

i¹ naŋ⁵ tsau² gi² koŋ¹ kao¹

He run+(*gi²*) up+bus.

He ran onto the bus.

（11） Chaoshan dialect

从这**团**走**落**去哩是。

tɕʰoŋ⁵ tɕi¹ kia² tsau²lo⁷kʰe³ li³hi⁴

From here run+(*lo⁷*) down+(*tɕʰu⁴*) to+AUX+ is

Just run through here.

D. Summary of Motion Verb 走*tsau² 'run'*

Through the above discussion, we can find that the semantics of 走*tsau²* in Chaoshan dialect is basically the same as that of ancient Chinese in the pre-Qin period, it its syntactic collocation differs greatly from that of ancient Chinese, and is more inclined to modern Chinese, but it is not completely consistent with modern Chinese.

Firstly, it can be concluded in example (1) that word "走" can be added directly to the object of the premises in ancient Chinese, but not in Chaoshan dialect. Secondly, in ancient Chinese, the modal verb 走 can be used in conjunction with a path verb, as in (12), but not in Chaoshan, where another path verb needs to be added, as in (13). Moreover, when asking "where to run," Ancient Chinese used '走哪里去 run+where+to', whereas Chaoshan dialect

used '去哪里 to where' to ask, which is more in line with Modern Chinese grammar and sentence structure.

Overall, while Chaoshan dialect's syntactic structure is influenced by modern Chinese, it is not entirely consistent with modern Chinese. In Chaoshan, when the modal verb 走*tsau²* and the path verb 来 *lai²* are used together, the rules differ from those of modern Chinese, as discussed in (2) and (3) above.

(12)　Ancient Chinese

"走出门者何白马也？"（《韩非子·内储说上》）

zǒu chū mén zhě hé bái mǎ yě

tsou3ʈʂʰu1men2ʈʂe2xe2pai2ma3ie2

(*tsou³*) *walk*+(ʈʂʰu¹) out the door what white horse is?

What kind of white horse is running out the door?（*Han Feizi - On the Inner Storage*）

(13) Chaoshan dialect

伊人从门里底走出来。

i¹ naŋ5 tɕʰioŋ1 muŋ5 lai5 toi2 tsau2 tshuk4 lai5

He from door inside tsau²(ran)+ （tshuk⁴） out+*lai⁵(come)*

He ran out of the door.

E.　The Motion Verb 行 kian5

The word 行 in the oracle bone script resembles a large road for people to walk on, originally meaning a road, and by extension 'to walk'. In Chaoshan dialect, according to the dictionary [12], the general meaning is 'to walk slowly', which is roughly equivalent to the Mandarin word 走 *tsou³*.There are also differences in the specific use of the word in the two languages.

F. Syntactic collocation of 行 kian⁵ in ancient Chinese

The meaning of 行 *kian⁵* in Chaoshan dialect is the same as that of 行 in the pre-Qin period. In ancient Chinese, it basically means "moving slowly", and the following are the occurrences of 行*ɕiŋ²* in ancient Chinese. It can be seen that in ancient Chinese, modal verb行*ɕiŋ²* can be directly followed by the object of the premises, as in (14), while when used in conjunction with

the path verb 出 *tɕu¹*, it can be directly followed by the object of the premises, as in (15).\

(14) "方许另开。仍行山西。" （《大明会典》）

fāng xǔ lìng kāi,réng xíngshānxī。

faŋ¹ ɕu³ liŋ⁴ kʰai¹ reŋ² ɕiŋ² ʂan¹ɕi¹

It is allowed to be open gain. Still walk to Shanxi. (*The classic of Ming Dynasty*)

(15) "行出山口，巧遇辅臣前来。" （《蔡东藩清史演义》）

xíng chū shān kǒu，　qiǎo yù fǔ chén qián lái。

ɕiŋ²ʈʂʰu1ʂan1 kʰou3, tɕʰiao3 u⁴ fu³ ʈʂʰen² tɕʰian² lai²

When we left the mountain pass, we met the auxiliary minister　(*Cai Dongfan's Romance of Qing History Novel*)

G.　The Syntactic Collocation of 行 kian5

The meaning of 行 *kian⁵* 'walk' in Chaoshan dialect is the same as that of Ancient Chinese in the pre-Qin period, but there are differences in syntactic collocation between them. In Ancient Chinese, 行 *ɕiŋ²* can be directly followed by the object of the premises, but not in Chaoshan dialect. (e.g. (14)) The use of 行 *kian⁵* in Chaoshan dialect requires the use of path verbs to form a complete sentence. After collating the corpus, we found eight path verbs that are often used together with the word 行 *kian⁵*, including 来 *lai²* 'come', 过 *kwo⁵* 'pass', 去 *tɕy⁴* 'go', 入 *ʐu⁴* 'enter', 出 *tɕu¹* 'out', 到 *tau⁴* 'arrive', 起 *tɕi³* 'rise', 落 *luo⁴* 'fall'.

● The path morpheme 来 lai⁵

In Chaoshan dialect, the collocation of 行*kian⁵* is generally in the form of 'modal verb + path verb', while 来*lai⁵* is more specific. 来 *lai⁵* usually does not immediately follow the preceding modal verb, as in example (16). A comparison between (16) and (17) reveals the difference in the use of the path verb in Chaoshan dialect and Standard Mandarin. In Chaoshan dialect, the modal verb 行 *kian⁵* and the path verb 来 *lai⁵* can be used without close proximity, whereas in Standard Mandarin they cannot. Also, the auxiliary 了 *le³* in Chaoshan dialect needs to be followed by the modal verb

行 *kian⁵*, whereas in Standard Mandarin it needs to be followed by the path verb 来 *lai²*.

（16）Chaoshan dialect

许块行了个人来。

he² ko³ kian⁵ liou² kai⁵ naŋ⁵ lai⁵

There walk+Aux(*le*)+person+(*lai⁵*) come

There comes a person.

（17）Standard Mandarin

那里走来了一个人。

nà lǐ zǒu lái le yī gè rén

na⁴ li³ tsou³ lai²le i² ke⁴ ren²

There walk+(*lai²*) come +AUX (*le*)+person

There comes a person.

● *The path morpheme 去kʰe³ and 过kue⁴*

The use of the modal verb 行 kian⁵ 'walk' with the path verb 去kʰe³ 'to' is essentially the same as that of 走 tsau² 'run' above. In Chaoshan dialect, the path verb 过 kue⁴ 'pass' is often used with the path verb 来 lai⁵ 'come' to form 'walk over' as in (18). It is worth that the same expression is also used in Mandarin, but '走过来 tsou³ kuo⁴ lai²' and '走来taou³ lai²' cannot be completely replaced, as in (19).

（18）Chaoshan dialect

汝猛猛行过来。

le² meŋ²meŋ² kian⁵kue² lai⁵

You quickly walk+（kue³）pass+(*lai⁵*) come

(You) Walk over here quickly.

（19）Standard Mandarin

你快点走来。

nǐ kuài diǎn zǒu lái

ni³ kʰuai⁴ tian³ tsou³ lai²

You quickly walk+(*lai²*) come.

You walk here quickly.

● *The path morpheme 到kao³*

The path verb 到 *kao³* 'arrive' can be used with another path verb, 去 kʰe³ 'to', like the example in (20). In Standard Mandarin, however, when the path verb 到 tsao⁴ 'to' appears, it cannot be used in conjunction with 去 tɕʰu⁴ 'go' in the same way as in Chaoshan dialect (21).

（20）Chaoshan dialect

汝做尼行到这远去？

le³ tso³ ni⁵ kian⁵ kao² tɕio² xŋ⁶ kʰe³

You why run+(*kao³*) arrive this far (*kʰe³*) go?

Why did you walk all the way here?

（21）Standard Mandarin

你为什么走到这么远去？

nǐ wéi shénme zǒu dào zhè me yuǎn qù

ni³ uei⁴ ʂen²me tsou³ tao⁴ tʂe⁴me iuan³ tɕʰu⁴

You why run+(*tao⁴*) arrive this far+ (*tɕʰu⁴*) to?

Why did you walk so far?

● *The path morpheme 入zib⁸, 出tshuk⁴, 起gi² and 落lo⁷*

The verbs 入 *zib⁸* 'in' and 出 *tshuk⁴* 'out' are path verbs with opposite concepts of physical location movement. When used together with the modal verb 行 *kian⁵* 'walk', they are used in much the same way as 走 *tsau²* 'go'. Mandarin, on the other hand, prefers to use the two path verbs 进 *tɕin⁴* 'enter' and 出 *tʂʰu¹* 'exit' to express this meaning. The verbs 起 *gi²* 'rise' and 落 *lo⁷* 'fall' are path verbs that indicate movement in the vertical direction of physical position, whereas in Mandarin the verbs 上 *ʂaŋ⁴* 'up' and 下 'down' are more often used.

H. Summary of Motion Verb 行 *kian5*

We can see from the previous explanation that the meaning of 行 *kian⁵* 'walk' in Chaoshan dialect is the same as in ancient Chinese, but the syntactic collocation differs significantly.

According to the above discussion, we find that in ancient Chinese, "行" can be directly followed by the object of the place, but not in Chaoshan, as in (14).In addition, in ancient Chinese, when "行" is used in conjunction with a path verb, the meaning is the same as that of Chaoshan, as in (15), which means "to go out".However,when the modal verb行*kian⁵* and the path verb 出 *tshuk⁴* are used together, the path verbs 来*lai⁵* 'come'or 去*kʰe³* 'go' are usually added, i.e. '行出来 *kian⁵* tshuk⁴ *lai⁵* 'go inside'行出去*kian⁵* tshuk⁴ *kʰe³* 'go outside', as in (22).Despite the fact that Chaoshan dialect's collocation of 行 *kian⁵* is more in line with Modern Chinese, there are some variances, as discussed above in relation to (16) and (17).

(22) Chaoshan dialect

伊人从学校行出来哦。

i¹ naŋ⁵ tɕʰioŋ1 xag⁸ xau⁶ kian⁵ tshuk⁴ lai⁵ o⁷

He from school (*kian⁵*)walked+ （*tshuk⁴*) out+(*lai⁵*)come already

He walked out of school

III. CONCLUSION

This paper focuses on the two modal verbs 走 tsau² 'run' and 行 kian⁵ 'walk' in Chaoshan, and analyzes their use in combination with the path verbs 来 *lai²* 'come', 过 *kwo⁵* 'pass', 去 *tɕy⁴* 'go', 入 *ʑu⁴* 'enter', 出 *tɕu¹* 'out', 到 *tau⁴* 'arrive', 起 *tɕi³* 'rise', 落 *luo⁴* 'fall'. Based on the previous discussion, the following table can be roughly summarized.

Table 1: The collocation of motion verbs in Chaoshan dialect

	Chaoshan	Ancient Chinese	Standard Mandarin
走 *tsau²*	Modal verb+Path verb	Modal verb/Path verb	Modal verb+Path verb
行 *kian⁵*	Modal verb+Path verb	Modal verb/Path verb	Modal verb+Path verb

The above table and the preceding paragraphs show that:

Firstly, the meaning of the word 走 *tsau²* in Chaoshan is basically the same as the meaning of 走*tsəu³* 'run' in ancient Chinese in the pre-Qin period; on the contrary, it is more different from the meaning of 走*tsəu³* 'walk' in modern Chinese. In terms of grammatical collocation, the word 走 *tsau²* in Chaoshan is used as a modal verb and can be used in conjunction with a path verb to express path displacement; while ancient Chinese basically uses the word alone or uses a path verb alone to express path and displacement.

Secondly, the meaning of the word 行 *kian⁵* in Chaoshan is basically the same as that of ancient Chinese 行 *ɕiŋ²* 'walk' in the pre-Qin period, meaning "to walk slowly". In terms of grammatical collocation, 行 *kian⁵* in Chaoshan is used as a modal verb and can be used with a path verb to express the displacement of the road; 走*tsəu³* 'walk'" in Mandarin can also be used with a path verb, while ancient Chinese basically uses the word alone to express the displacement.

IV. DISCUSSION

This paper breaks the stereotype that Chaoshan is an ancient Chinese language. It is found that Chaoshan is not completely consistent with ancient Chinese and has certain peculiarities. The semantics of Chaoyang motion verbs are similar to those of ancient Chinese, but their syntactic collocations are closer to those of modern Chinese, while there are minor differences.

Some of the motion verbs in Chaoshan retain the semantics of ancient Chinese from the pre-Qin period, such as the modal verb 走 *tsau²* for 'run' and 行 *kian⁵* for 'walk'. Although Chaoshan has semantic commonalities with ancient Chinese, it basically follows the rule of "modal verb + path verb" in the collocation process, which is closer to modern Chinese. In addition, although the syntactic structure of Chaoshan is close to that of modern Chinese, there are also differences.

Talmy categorizes modern Chinese as a satellite frame language, requiring a path verb to indicate displacement, and ancient Chinese as a verb frame language, requiring only a single way verb or path verb to represent displacement, according to his lexical theory. As a "living fossil" of ancient Chinese, Chaoshan has evolved over thousands of years and shares features with both ancient and contemporary Chinese, making it impossible to categorize it as one of the two frames.

The question of when the syntactic structure of Chaoshan evolved and why this change occurred, resulting in a progressively different syntactic structure from that of ancient Chinese, requires more in-depth study to answer.

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